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2 Justices Reject Final Appeal

Gilmore Shot in Utah Jail; First U.S. Execution in Decade

OF THIS MOUNTAIN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Gary Mark Gilmore, the killer who had been sentenced to death for the slaying of a woman, was executed by a firing squad today.

Gilmore, 34, was the first person to be executed in the United States in nearly 18 years. His execution drew nationwide attention. He had been in prison for three years, awaiting execution for the slaying of a woman, a 19-year-old girl, in Provo, Utah, in 1964.

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Court has been carried out. Gary Mark Gilmore is dead, the prison spokesman told newsmen.

Lawrence Schiller, who has the rights to Gilmore's life story, then described the execution. Gilmore talked briefly with Warden Samuel Smith but Mr. Schiller said he could not hear what was said.

A prison employee passed out cotton to the witnesses to protect their eyes from the sound of the rifle fire.

Gilmore did not move in the chair. He spoke to his uncle, Vern Danisco, to Mr. Schiller and to his lawyers, Robert Moody and Ronald Stanger. Mr. Stanger hugged him around the neck.

The warden then read a legal order. Gilmore looked directly at the warden without quivering.

Let's do it.

Gilmore looked up for an extended period of time and said, "Let's do it," Mr. Schiller reported.

There were some emotional exchanges. A priest, a doctor

and several other prison employees placed a hood over Gilmore's head. He was wearing tennis shoes.

"He did not move when the hood was placed over him," Mr. Schiller said. "We could not hear anything that was being said."

All the prison personnel moved away. Father Thomas Mearnsman gave some rites to Gilmore before the hood was placed over his head.

"A circular target was placed on Gilmore's T-shirt. I think I saw the warden give the signal out of the corner of my eye. I heard three noises in quick rapid succession—bang, bang, bang. Gary's body moved. His head turned slightly to the left. Then slowly red blood emerged from under the black T-shirt onto the white slacks."

Gilmore's body was taken to the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City within an hour of the execution.

As he had wished, certain portions of the body were to be made available as transplants and for



Gary Gilmore

medical research, following an autopsy.

"Gilmore seemed aware of everything that was going on," Mr. Schiller said.

A screen was set approximately 30 feet in front of Gilmore. Behind it were the five riflemen.

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Carter Accepts Decision

Sorensen Withdraws As CIA Post Nominee

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—Theodore Sorensen surprised the Senate Intelligence Committee today by withdrawing himself from consideration for the nation's top intelligence job.

After reading a strong defense against what he called "scurrilous and unfounded personal attacks," he switched to another text and read the surprise addendum in which he said:

"It is now clear to me that a substantial portion of the United States Senate and the intelligence community is not yet ready to accept as director of Central Intelligence an outsider who believes as I believe."

After a weekend of attacks on Mr. Sorensen's past handling of classified information and his registration for noncombatant status with his draft board, it appeared to informed Senate committee sources that a majority of the 15 members would reject President-elect Jimmy Carter's nomination of Mr. Sorensen, an aide and intimate of the late President John Kennedy.



Theodore Sorensen telling senators he was withdrawing.

added that he knew "pretty well" last night that he would withdraw.

He said he informed Mr. Carter of his final decision at 8:58 a.m. from a phone in the Russell Senate Office Building before entering the hearing room.

The President-elect made no attempt to dissuade him from withdrawing, Mr. Sorensen said. On Saturday and yesterday, Mr.

and Mr. Carter "did not attempt to dissuade him from it. They both did reach the same conclusion," United Press International quoted him as saying.

Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., mustered GOP opposition to Mr. Sorensen's nomination and it became clear during the weekend that, even if Mr. Sorensen could win the support of a majority in the committee, the hearings would be a partisan battle.

The newly elected GOP national chairman, William Brock, had already joined in the attacks on Mr. Sorensen. Mr. Brock predicted that rejection "would be a striking repudiation of Carter at this stage—inauguration week."

Sen. Baker, a nonvoting member of the intelligence committee, appeared at today's hearing to oppose Mr. Sorensen.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Sorensen decided to cut their losses after several telephone conversations.

Affidavits Cited

Opposition to Mr. Sorensen sprang up around two affidavits he provided in court cases involving the publication of the Pentagon papers. The defendant in one case was The New York Times and in the other was Daniel Ellsberg, who gave the classified papers to The Times for publication.

In his affidavits, Mr. Sorensen described his use of his White House papers, some of them classified, while preparing his book on John Kennedy, whom he served as special counsel in the White House.

He also described the practice of Washington officials in leaking classified information for their own ends to make the point that Mr. Ellsberg's action was not unique.

"Judging from the opening comments of some members of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Charges as Spies Russians

ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP).—Four former Soviet Union men from southern California have been arrested and charged with spying for the Soviet Union, the FBI said today.

The men, who were arrested in Los Angeles, are charged with passing on to the Soviet Union, the FBI said.

One of the men, a spokesman said, was a former Soviet spy who had been in the United States for several years.

The other three men were charged with passing on to the Soviet Union, the FBI said.

Strike Prevents Wednesday's Editions of IHT

The International Herald Tribune will not appear tomorrow because of a strike called by the French printers union to protest what union officials call government delays in settling the long-standing dispute between the union and the newspaper, Parisien Libere.

The IHT has proposed to publish editions for distribution outside France. The union has not responded.

The IHT will appear again on Thursday.

Freighter Hits Navy Launch

23 U.S. Servicemen Killed In Barcelona Ship Collision

BARCELONA, Jan. 17 (AP).—A U.S. Navy launch, loaded with sailors and Marines, returning from weekend leave collided with a freighter and capsized in early morning darkness in Barcelona harbor today, killing at least 23 U.S. servicemen.

About 30 men were reported injured and a U.S. Navy spokesman said 15 persons were still unaccounted for. But he said, they were not necessarily aboard the launch and might still be on leave.

Spanish highboats went to the scene and righted the overturned 56-foot launch, finding more than

a dozen men hanging on in a 1 1/2-foot airspace below the inverted deck.

The Navy withheld the identities of the victims pending notification of next of kin, expected to be completed within 24 hours.

Falling Out

The accident occurred at about 2:30 a.m. as the launch was pulling out and rounding a pier to take the men back to their Sixth Fleet ships.

"We saw a ship coming at us suddenly and it kept coming," said Marine Cpl. Herb Braxton, 22, of Camden, N.J. "People started to yell, 'Damn it, watch out,' but the ship kept coming."

"The bump didn't do much damage but the ship just kept coming into us and that's what turned us over," Cpl. Braxton said.

A nonswimmer, he was among those trapped under the launch. Scores of others swam to safety.

U.S. officials said the launch collided with the 380-ton Drela, a Spanish coastal freighter. There were no reports of injuries on the freighter.

Navy officials said tonight that they thought all the bodies had been recovered but Spanish frogmen continued to search the harbor's waters.

The launch, an open landing craft, was taking the servicemen to the helicopter carrier Guam and the Trenton, an amphibious transport ship. The ships, on a goodwill visit to the Mediterranean port, were anchored in the outer harbor.

Navy officials said the launch, with a crew of three to five men, normally carries 110 to 120 persons and was not overloaded.

Survivors said the boat was commanded by an officer.

Petty Officer Richard Feldman said the launch's seven-foot-high steel sides kept some of the men from trying to dive out and swim clear as the freighter bore down on them.

But he said the high sides also were the reason the trapped men survived, hanging on boathooks in the air bubble while awaiting rescue.

The U.S. and Spanish Navies began an investigation.

Czechoslovaks Admit Arrest Of 4 Signers of Rights Plea

PRAGUE, Jan. 17 (AP).—Czechoslovak authorities formally announced the arrest of four dissidents today on charges of "serious criminal activities directed against the foundations of the republic."

Three of those arrested were identified only by their initials—V.H., J.L. and P.P. The official CTK news agency named the fourth man as Otto Ornest, believed to be a prominent Prague theater director.

Jan Patocka, spokesman for a newly formed Czechoslovak human rights movement, "Charter 77," said the initials obviously corresponded to playwright Václav Havel, journalist Jiri Lederer and writer-director Frantisek Pavlik.

Mr. Patocka said that Mr. Havel, Mr. Lederer and Mr. Pavlik had signed the "Charter 77" human rights manifesto. But, as far as he knew, Mr. Ornest had not.

One of Mr. Havel's relatives told newsmen that the family had been informed that charges were being prepared against the playwright under Article 98 of the Czechoslovak Criminal Code, which prescribes a sentence of 1 to 10 years for subverting the republic.

The relative said that Mr. Havel's wife was "looking for a

lawyer" to defend her husband.

The CTK announcement was the first official confirmation of arrests in the current crackdown on human rights activists that began 11 days ago. If the four are brought to trial, it would be the first court action against prominent members of the short-lived 1968 "Prague spring" in five years.

Mr. Lederer, a supporter of the deposed Communist leader Alexander Dubcek, was sentenced in February, 1972, to two years in prison on charges of slander. His latest arrest, like that of Mr. Havel, had been reported by friends late last week.

According to CTK, a criminal investigation of the four in custody "so far revealed that they maintained contacts with foreign enemy forces and emigre circles for a long time and handed over to them materials damaging to the interests of Czechoslovakia."

Secretly Sent Back

"These materials were exploited against the interests of Czechoslovakia in emigre centers and also in communications media abroad and in various publications that were secretly sent back to our republic. For this activity, those detained used also the workers of some diplomatic missions."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Projects Tax Relief Over 5 Years

Ford Sends His Last Budget to Congress

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (WP).—President Ford today sent Congress his last budget, projecting broad tax relief and expenditure reductions during the next five years as the right way to use anticipated budget surpluses reaching \$70 billion in fiscal year 1982.

The Ford budget, a philosophical statement of the need to reduce the size of government, thus laid down a clear challenge to President-elect Jimmy Carter's announced intention of using such fiscal surpluses for expanded federal programs.

President Ford estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1978 at \$440 billion and receipts at \$393 billion, leaving a deficit of \$47 billion. Spending would rise to \$465 billion in fiscal 1979, but receipts would soar to \$454.4 billion, shaving the deficit to \$11.6 billion.

"[We] are watching for the amendments," House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., told reporters, according to the Associated Press.

Calling Mr. Ford a lame duck President, Rep. O'Neill said, "No one pays much attention to what a lame duck President has to say. With 1 1/2 million people unemployed, this [budget] is insufficient."

[The House Budget Committee

chairman-designate, Charles Schultze, said:

"They can't get from here to there. There is more economic growth [predicted] in calendar 1978 than they can get with that budget."

Mr. Schultze said that there was nothing in the Ford budget to justify the kind of economic recovery that would be needed to produce the sharp jump in revenues required to shave the fiscal 1979 deficit to \$11.6 billion.

He also noted that the Ford budget made no allowance for public service employment costs in fiscal 1978 or for the continuation of unemployment benefits for 65 instead of 59 weeks.

two items which would add about \$3 billion to the spending and deficit totals.

Moreover, President Ford's steady program of proposed budget reductions over the next five years keeps expenditures in each fiscal year through 1982 below the "current services" projections—that is, current programs extended without change.

And even the Ford current services projections, Mr. Schultze noted, do not have an inflation adjustment for many federal programs.

But the Ford administration is trying to generate a new wave of economic optimism. Economic Council chairman Alan Greenspan told the budget press conference last weekend that there had been "a definite acceleration of economic activity" late last year, which is continuing. The final Ford economic report due Wednesday, will elaborate on this theme.

Economic assumptions underlying (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

U.S., W. Germany Seen as Targets

Giscard Denounces Criticism Of France Over Daoud Case

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Jan. 17 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today struck back at criticism over France's handling of the Abou Daoud affair by advising "those who want to be our friends to refrain from giving us lessons."

Showing anger but once during a 90-minute press conference, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing accused France's critics of trying to influence French foreign policy.

"There are a certain number of countries that do not accept the independence of France," he said. He called the criticisms an attack on French "dignity and honor."

His references seemed particularly aimed at the United States, which drew a protest from France last week when the State Department criticized French actions in the Daoud case. President-elect Jimmy Carter also expressed his disappointment at the French handling of the affair.

Mr. Daoud, a Palestinian activist, was arrested here by French police 10 days ago and released three days later before final action could be taken by West Germany on his extradition.

Media Attached

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the international criticism directed at France reflected something much deeper than the release of Mr. Daoud alone and was an attack on French foreign policy itself. "French foreign policy," he said, "is not made and will not be made in the newsrooms of the international

media. France, its people and its laws do not have lessons to learn from anybody."

West Germany also did not escape disapproval. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing pointed out that West Germany never gave final approval to its extradition request during a period of almost 24 hours last Monday and Tuesday when France was demanding an urgent answer.

Referring to the 1972 attack by Palestinian guerrillas on the Israeli Olympic team in Munich, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said: "The man arrested in France was accused of being one of the instigators of the Munich massacre. But where are those who carried out the massacre and in particular the three who were arrested?"

(The three Palestinians referred to were freed from a West German jail in October, 1972, following the hijacking of a Lufthansa aircraft by two Palestinians. They were flown to Libya and exchanged for the passengers.)

Families of Victims

Referring to two hijackings last year, the Air France plane taken to Rome and the U.S. plane hijacked to Paris by Croatian nationalists, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that in both cases France showed its firm attitude toward terrorism.

Finally, he addressed himself to families of the victims of the "odious assassinations of Munich" and asked them to understand that, under French law, Mr. Daoud could not be extradited to (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

U.K. Considers Halting Envoy's Africa Shuttle

LONDON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Britain is considering abandoning for the time being the Rhodesian peace shuttle of envoy Ivor Richard, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said the government may recall Mr. Richard, chairman of the deadlocked Geneva Conference, whose southern Africa shuttle mission appears to be stalled after 18 days of talks with white and black leaders.

The spokesman said Mr. Richard is currently in Nairobi. "We and he are considering what exactly his next move will be," the spokesman said, "whether he should go to Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Pretoria or return here. All the options are available."

However, the spokesman said later, "we do not contemplate his return in the immediate future."

Mr. Richard has been seeking to break the deadlock between black African leaders and the white regime of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith over a two-year interim government to be formed as a first step toward the transfer of power to the black African majority.



Salvage tugs and cranes lifting U.S. Navy boat that was sunk in Barcelona harbor.

Trade Deficit Hits in U.K.

ON, Jan. 17 (AP-DN).—The trade deficit was up last month to \$1.1 billion (\$304.7 million) from \$1.0 billion in November's figure of \$1.0 billion. The improvement in the current-account surplus in December of \$1.1 billion was a second monthly surplus. For all of last year, there was a deficit of \$1.1 billion in the current account—the most in a series of a national well-being. The current-account totaled \$1.66 billion. Page 7.

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In Secret Terror War

Israeli, Arab Assassins Prey On Each Other Around World

By Terence Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—In Paris, a Palestinian agent turned the ignition key in his car and it blew to bits. In Madrid, an Israeli undercover man is shot to death at midday on the Gran Via, a major shopping street. In Norway, a Moroccan waiter is mistaken for a top Palestinian agent and shot down by an Israeli hit team. It all sounds like the work of John Le Carré or Len Deighton.

But the killings are fact, not fiction. They are the cutting edge of a clandestine war between Israeli and Arab agents that has been going on with mounting intensity in Europe and in the United States.

Dozens of agents, both Israeli and Arab, have died in this secretive conflict. The latest apparent victim was Mahmoud Saleh, the former Palestine Liberation Organization representative in Paris, who was shot down by two assassins on Jan. 3 as he closed his Left Bank bookstore. It was Mr. Saleh's funeral that brought to Paris Abou Daoud, the fourth-ranking member of the Palestinian movement and reputed mastermind of the murder of 11 Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972.

In the secret world of Israeli-Arab terror and counterterror, Mr. Daoud, who is also a leading figure in the Black September group, has been especially prominent.

Czechs Admit Arrest of Four

(Continued from Page 1)

Prague, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. There was no elaboration. Mr. Patocka said that, without knowing the details of the case against the four, he tended to believe that the allegations were a pretext for striking back at the dissidents, whose "Charter 77" activities conform to the letter of Czechoslovak laws.

Earlier, Mr. Patocka and former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek addressed a letter to the Czechoslovak government and federal assembly demanding a "gross campaign of slander" which authorities have been directing against the more than 300 signatories of the human rights manifesto.

The letter, which was made available to Western newsmen in the Czechoslovak capital, said that two assistant professors at Prague's Charles University had lost their posts on the Education Faculty "expressly because they signed 'Charter 77.'" A number of other signatories are to be dismissed from their jobs for the same reason. "The assistant professors were identified as Dr. Frantisek Jiranek and Dr. Radim Palous.

Mr. Patocka said that he was again summoned for interrogation by police today.

But he was allowed to return home only after a brief session after he complained of an abdominal upset. Last week, he said, the questioning had averaged five hours daily. Mr. Patocka expected to be questioned further tomorrow.

Palestinian Hanged By Egypt as a Spy

CAIRO, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—A Palestinian convicted of spying for Israel was hanged here yesterday, Cairo newspapers reported today.

The newspapers named the man as Ibrahim Said Shamin and said that he had been convicted along with his wife and two sons in 1974 of working with Israeli intelligence. His wife was pardoned and charges against one of the sons were dropped. The second son is serving a sentence of five years at hard labor.

incent. No surprise, then, that the Israelis had tracked his movements and were able to tip off French counterintelligence as to when he would be arriving in Paris, his flight number and even the Iraqi name he was using on his false passport. What is intriguing is why the Israelis elected not to act on the information themselves, either by seizing Mr. Daoud, or, as has been done in the past, by simple assassination.

There is no official answer but no shortage of speculation. One plausible theory holds that the Israelis decided that, no matter how the incident turned out, the political benefits would be greater if the French acted on their own soil. Regardless of whether Paris imprisoned Mr. Daoud, extradited him to West Germany or, as could be expected, released him, the world would be reminded of the existence of Palestinian terrorists at a time of mounting calls for renewal of the Geneva conference to seek peace in the Middle East.

Restraint Abandoned

It was after the Munich murders, according to a variety of sources, that former Prime Minister Golda Meir abandoned her previous restraint and authorized a full-scale counterterror campaign. Although few people realized it at the time, Mrs. Meir actually announced the new policy from the floor of parliament, Israel, she said in a speech a few days after Munich, would use "all the spirit and determination and ingenuity our people possess" to track down Palestinian terrorists "wherever we can find them."

And so it continued, in Cyprus, Rome and Paris. A full development of last year as a result of the distractions provided by the Lebanese civil war but, not that the war has subsided, the violence appears to be starting up again.

For all its brutality, it is a relatively sophisticated war, conducted almost entirely among professionals. In all, fewer than 300 persons are thought to be actively involved, although the agents are backed up by elaborate support systems of safe houses, communication nets, undercover contacts in dozens of cities and frequently replenished Swiss bank accounts.

In addition to their Israeli targets, Arab agents have often struck at each other in a fratricidal showdown that resulted in the death of a Jordanian premier in 1971 and, more recently, an attack on Abdel Halim Khadame, the Syrian foreign minister, in retaliation for Syria's attacks on the Palestinians in Lebanon. The main thrust of the shadow war, however, remains the struggle between Arab and Israeli agents. In the aftermath of the Daoud affair, especially as a result of his officially sanctioned escape to Algeria, the cycle of killing is likely to escalate once more.

E. Germany Bars Some at Borders

BERLIN, Jan. 17 (UPI).—East German border guards, in a new harassing move, have started to turn back some travelers at border crossing points, West German police said today.

The said that since Friday the guards have barred 15 West Germans and West Berliners from entering the East. Some of those barred are married or engaged to East Germans, the police said. They added that the border guards gave no reason for turning back the travelers.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told other leaders of his Social Democratic party on Saturday that "we cannot simply swallow such actions. But we also must not allow agitators on either side of the border to interfere with our policy of lessening tension and of normalization."



TOKYO PUSHERS AT WORK—Railway workers assigned to pack passengers into trains during rush hours shove commuters into an overcrowded car at Shinjuku Station in Tokyo. Bulky clothing makes the job tougher during the winter, the AP reported.

Defense Officials At NATO Query F-16 Agreement

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Defense officials of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway, at a special meeting at NATO headquarters, expressed anxiety today about co-production with the United States of the F-16 fighter all four nations are pledged to buy.

The meeting was called by Oria Moeller, the Danish defense minister, who said at a press conference afterward: "Before signing the F-16 deal, we all need to examine further the fighter's price and the co-production principles involved."

In the agreement of principle, signed last year, it was also understood the European customer nations would have a 58-per-cent share of the fighter's production, although this proportion was to be subjected to a test of the relative competitiveness of U.S. and European component manufacturers.

The Danes fear the Europeans—particularly themselves—are losing out because inflation rates on this side of the Atlantic are higher than in the United States.

Spain Hard Hit By Strikes in '76

MADRID, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Spain last year was hit by the biggest wave of strikes in nearly 40 years, according to figures published today by the government-controlled trade union organization.

The organization said 3.8 million workers—out of a labor force of 13 million—were involved in the walkouts. They resulted in a loss of more than 110 million man-hours and 8.3 billion pesetas (\$123 million) in wages.

The organization said a cause of the strikes was Spain's inflation rate of nearly 20 per cent, which led to continuous demands for wage hikes. But it added that 58 per cent of the strikes had political overtones or were exclusively motivated by politics.

More Jail Escapees Recaptured by Italians

MILAN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Three prison escapees were caught by police in northern Italy during the last 24 hours. However, the balance still was in favor of the jailbreakers as 21 of them, who fled in the last two weeks, still were at large.

The police reported they caught one of the three convicts who escaped from the prison of Basiglio, near Venice, one of the 13 who fled from the prison of Treviso on Jan. 1 and one from the prison of Piacenza. But the most wanted men—including murderers, political extremists and members of a kidnapping ring—have escaped big police searches so far.

Lebanese Beat Israelis—in Border Soccer

MAALOT, Israel, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Lebanese Christian militiamen crossed the border to play a soccer game today against soldiers from an Israeli garrison.

Hundreds of Lebanese civilians and local inhabitants watched the militiamen, from the border village of Klea, beat the Israelis, 3-0. They played in the parking lot of an Israeli infantry which serves Lebanese civilians.

It was the second such encounter between the two countries. Last Thursday Israeli civilians beat Christian Maronite villagers from across the border by 6-3.

Europe Workers Ignore Boycott Of South Africa

BRUSSELS, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Workers in several European countries today ignored orders from their trade unions to begin a week-long campaign of boycotts and protests against South Africa's apartheid policies.

Unions in North America and Australia as well as Western Europe had promised to join in the campaign organized by the Brussels-based International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But the boycott call apparently met no response from airport workers and longshoremen in Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany.

A spokesman for the Hamburg-based Africa Association, which promotes trade contacts with all African countries, said the unions had other problems at the moment "without bothering with such a dubious boycott call."

In Geneva, however, the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International, which links more than 3 million communications workers in 84 countries, appealed to member unions to participate in stopping mail and telephone calls to South Africa.

Minister to Meet Basque Mayors

MADRID, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Spanish Interior Minister, Rodolfo Martin Villa has agreed to meet mayors from the Basque country to hear their demands for regional autonomy and an amnesty for political prisoners, Basque sources said last night.

The mayors, representing about 30 towns in the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, were prevented by riot police yesterday from attending a rally in Euzkadi-Araba about regional grievances. Mr. Martin Villa had banned the rally.

After being turned away, they telephoned Mr. Martin Villa, who agreed to receive them in Madrid tomorrow, the sources said.

U.S. Anti-War Activist Jailed in Bank Holdup

BOSTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—Anti-war activist Susan Saxe, 27, pleaded guilty to armed robbery and manslaughter today and was sentenced to 12 to 14 years in state prison. Her first trial on a murder charge ended last October in a hung jury.

Miss Saxe was being charged with murder in a 1970 bank robbery during which a policeman was shot to death.

Pope Clears Anglo-Roman Unity Report

Approves in Principle Mixed Panel's Study

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 17 (AP).—A proposed partnership of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches with the Roman Pontiff as the overall patriarch has been approved in principle by Pope Paul VI, Vatican officials said today.

But they described as unfortunate a plea by a leading Anglican newspaper that Pope Paul should resign to help heal Christian divisions.

The recommended acceptance of the Pope as the primate of reconciled Roman Catholics and Anglicans was the highlight of a document prepared by a joint commission of scholars of the two churches. It will be made public in London Thursday.

The document is not binding on either church but is meant as a basis for further discussion and exploration by bishops, theologians and members of both churches.

"The 17-page report has been considered by high Vatican authority and judged to be sufficiently serious to allow its publication under the responsibility of the commission," the Rev. Pierre Dupuy, deputy secretary of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity, said.

Another ranking official said the document had been cleared with Pope Paul in person. But he said that as with similar documents in the past, the Pontiff declined full approval pending further study and consideration by bishops and scholars.

The document suggests recognition of papal supremacy because only the church of Rome claims and exercises universal primacy in any Christian church. The Pope, as the bishop of Rome, is considered the successor of the Apostle Peter.

Father Dupuy described as a "faux pas" an editorial in the British Anglican weekly Church Times calling on Pope Paul to resign and "make the way clear for a younger man with more zeal."

Pope Paul, who will be 80 in September, has rejected suggestions in the past that he should resign.

The six-year-old Anglican Roman commission has already contributed to understanding between the two churches through documents that found much in common on the eucharist and the ministry. The former was issued in 1971 and the latter in 1973.

The commission will meet again next month to consider recommendations and criticisms from both sides on the two older documents. It will draft new versions that would be submitted to formal approval by the Vatican and the archbishop of Canterbury, primate of England.

Giscard Backs Daoud Action

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel to answer for accusations made in West Germany.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing made these other points in his press conference, his first in nine months:

• He has no intention of resigning before the end of his term in 1981 and the national election set for March of next year, will be held as scheduled. He said that "in the present circumstances" he does not see the need for switching to a system of proportional voting from the present majority system of two rounds.

• The plan of Prime Minister Raymond Barre for economic stability would be continued and already was proving that both inflation and unemployment could be brought down simultaneously. He said that last year had not been a bad one for the economy, but instead was the all-time record year for French production and consumption. Investment also was up 7 per cent over 1975. "There is a false idea about 1976," he said. But there would be no general refutation policy pursued before the balance of payments—with a \$4-billion deficit last year—was back in equilibrium, he added.

• The political majority of coalition and various centrist parties was not breaking apart but simply becoming "pluralist." He said each of the majority parties was equal in his eyes and that he had told the Gaullists that in his last meeting with their leaders, "I am sorry they did not understand me," he said.

• It was not unusual that a single party could dominate in politics anymore: "No political party in any Western European country holds the absolute majority by itself today," he said.



WILL AND WAY—When civil war came to Lebanon the national lottery went out of business. When Syrian troops moved in in a peace-keeping role, the Syrian lottery soon followed with vendors such as this one hawking Syrian lottery tickets in Beirut.

Special Meeting Urged

Pressure Building in OPEC To Dump Two-Price System

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (NYT).—Even as Saudi Arabia continues to complete plans for its war for oil-price moderation, pressure appears to be building within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for an end to the two-tier price system that has been in effect for only two weeks.

The system has put intense pressure on three countries—Iraq, Iran and Kuwait—cutting their revenues substantially. The planning minister of Iraq, Adnan al-Badani, reportedly visited Kuwait recently to call for a special OPEC meeting to try to settle the pricing dispute. Similar pronouncements have been made by officials in other OPEC nations, including Venezuela and Indonesia.

In Qatar last month, 11 of the 13 OPEC members increased their oil prices by more than 10 per cent, with an additional 5 per cent to come in July. But Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates held their increase under 5 per cent. In addition, the Saudis are increasing production to force cutbacks by the 11 higher-priced producers.

We know that the Saudis don't like to produce so much oil and that Iran and Iraq don't like to produce so little," an oil economist said. "That makes for a fundamental imbalance quite unlikely to persist."

Purchases Reduced

Just last week, in addition to the Iraqi statement, Kuwait's Cabinet held a special session, reportedly to consider the fact acknowledgment by its largest customers of plans to reduce their oil purchases. Kuwait has called on the 10 other higher-priced OPEC nations to coordinate production cutbacks.

In a separate development, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani made a flying trip last week to Abu Dhabi, capital of the Emirates, reportedly to try to convince that oil-exporting state to join in Saudi Arabia's production increase. Internal discussion there over how far to follow the Saudis has pitted the Oil Ministry against the separately run Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. Saudi Arabia plans to increase its production to 5.5 million barrels a day by the end of March and tentatively plans a further increase to 11.8 million barrels by year-end, according to sources close to the Arabian-American Oil Co.

The extra oil is to be sold by the four partners in Aramco to four other oil companies selected by the Saudis. As a meeting in London this week, each Aramco partner will be randomly paired with a new purchaser. The Saudis are intensely interested in plugging the production squeeze on Iraq and, according to information by the end of March, tentatively plans a further increase to 11.8 million barrels by year-end, according to sources close to the Arabian-American Oil Co.

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Oil executives and economists alike have been voicing increasing alarm about the effects of these developments. The oil companies are worried because they feel that instead of helping Saudi Arabia, as the Saudis asked, the U.S. government is only offering new problems.

Most serious, they say, is a suggestion by the Federal Energy Administration that entitlement

Banks Open For Business In Lebanon

No Rush to Withdraw Reported by Officials

BEIRUT, Jan. 17 (UPI). (Continued from Page 1)

"I supervised with Lebanese officers the dispersal of police and security officers in front of banks and along Rue de la Banque," said Majid Jumblatt, official of the association of groups bank owners and managers.

The financial area of Beirut, along Rue de la Banque and Rue de la Pêche, was hit hard by fighting, and many buildings bear bullet marks and shell holes. Bulldozers continue today to move rubble in the effort to clean up what was once the financial center of the Middle East.

"Banks have also put their own civilian guards at the entrances to buildings to search people for arms and explosives," Mr. Jumblatt said.

The Bank of Lebanon, the country's largest bank, had assured the institutions of strong support but bank managers reported no heavy runs on deposits.

Situation 'Normal'

"The situation is perfectly normal and there are no unusual withdrawals," said Suhail Bouchra, director of the Arab Bank.

"Our central office in Rue de la Banque opened today and there was a large crowd in the morning, with a lot of clients opening new accounts," said Hanneh Kakhoul, assistant director of the Bank of America.

The general secretary of the Lebanese Banks Association, Pierre Mansour, toured Beirut banks and said, "Movement is perfectly normal—there is no rush on withdrawals."

One of the chief remaining problems for bankers, however, was the damage done during the war in Lebanon to communications systems. The government has attached top priority to repair of telegraph and telephone networks, approving \$1 million Lebanese pounds (\$75 million) to re-establish communications.

Beirut can reach most capitals by telex, but international calls are limited, said E. Mansour, chairman of the bank of Beirut and Riyadh. Nonetheless, he said his bank "conducting all kinds of activities as usual, in opening of letters of credit, transfers by telex or by foreign exchange operation."

Of the 74 commercial banks in Lebanon, 29 are completely Lebanese-owned and the remainder are either foreign-owned joint ventures.



Lawrence Schiller, who bought the rights to Gary Gilmore's life story, was a witness to the execution.

Gilmore Shot In Utah Jail

(Continued from Page 1)

one of whom had a rifle loaded with a blank so none was certain that he had fired a fatal bullet.

Shortly after the appeals court ruling in Denver, American Civil Liberties Union lawyers in Washington again asked the Supreme Court to delay the execution.

Justices Byron White and Thurgood Marshall promptly turned them down, in summary. The full court then turned down the ACLU request.

In overruling the order of Judge William Ritten, the court accepted arguments by the Utah Attorney General's Office that the death penalty had not been held unconstitutional. It also held that Gilmore had waived his rights of appeal.

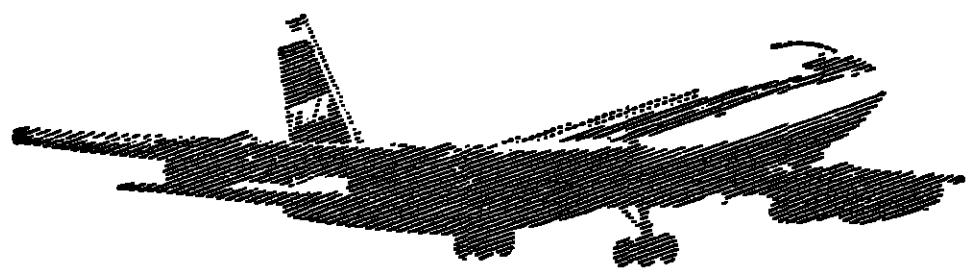
Judge Lewis, in closing remarks, said, "Among other people who have rights, Mr. Gilmore has his own. If an error is being made and the execution goes forward, he brought that on himself."

Texas Execution Delayed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP).—The Supreme Court today postponed the execution scheduled for Wednesday of convicted Texas murderer Jerry Lane Jurek.

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Communist Leaders Aid Government Policy

Italy's Economy Makes Strange Bedfellows

By William Tuohy
ROME, Jan. 17.—Italian Communist party officials are applying behind-the-scenes pressures on the Communist-dominated trade unions to be more receptive to the austerity measures of the Christian Democratic government of Premier Giulio Andreotti.

This unusual turn of events, according to political analysts here, is designed to keep the government from falling—and Italy itself from collapsing into economic chaos.

Thus, moderates in both the Communist and Christian Democratic parties have found themselves allied against the more militant leaders of the trade union—Communist, Socialist and Christian Democratic.

A major point at issue is the so-called "oblique," the escalator wage increases pegged to rises in the cost of living.

These automatic wage rises come every three months, determined by the prices of a large basket of consumer items ranging from bread to newspapers.

Many economists in Italy, both conservative and Communist, believe that these quarterly rises have contributed greatly to the 20-per-cent annual inflation rate that has plagued Italy in recent years.

Mr. Andreotti has called for reducing the cost-of-living escalator raises to only two a year.

As wages have gone up, Italian products have become less competitive abroad and sales have fallen, aggravating the country's economic decline. Meanwhile, the falling lira has made imports more expensive and raised the price on everything from raw materials to meat.

Agreement on Problems
Most of the political leaders and economists of every political hue agree on the nature of the

problems facing the country and often on the solutions. Almost everyone agrees that austerity measures are needed to drive consumption below production. However, the leaders of various pressure groups tend to differ on where the austerity emphasis should be placed.

Industrialists believe that wage restraints are necessary to make Italian exports—40 per cent of what the nation produces—more competitive. These leaders also wish to reduce domestic consumption of imported products like meat.

But union leaders complain that austerity measures often seem directed against the working class and argue that the government should increase the tax bite on higher incomes, stop capital outflow and increase investment for industry.

Businessmen, too, favor government-supported new investment but wonder where the government is going to get the money.

The unions view the escalator clause as their only protection against the inflationary spiral and they have rejected both an across-the-board wage freeze and the Andreotti proposal to limit escalator increases to two a year.

Mr. Andreotti will seek some kind of compromise, for Italy has to repay or reschedule millions of dollars in international loans, some of which are contingent on being able to demonstrate that austerity measures are working.

Bid for Loans
Mr. Andreotti hopes to show the West Germans during his visit there this week that Italy indeed has pulled up its economic socks and thus qualifies for potential future loans.

Italy still has not received a requested \$500-million credit from the International Monetary Fund nor a \$500-million loan from the Common Market.

These loans were expected to



SCATTERED—Six cars of a passenger train that derailed near Birmingham, Ala.; 149 persons were treated at several area hospitals but there were no serious injuries.

Preview of Future Discussions?

Text of 1975 Teng-Vance Talk In Peking Is Published in U.S.

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—A script is now available giving details of what may have been a dress rehearsal for future talks between the United States and China.

Published by the Rockefeller Foundation as "working papers," the account of a U.S. group's visit to China in October, 1975, includes a verbatim account of a discussion between Cyrus Vance and Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Vance is secretary of state designate, and Mr. Teng, twice designated, may now be working again in China's state council and may even be premier. Mr. Vance, a private citizen in 1975, led a group sponsored by the National Committee on United States-China Relations. Mr. Teng was then deputy premier.

At their meeting in the Great Hall of the People in Peking, Mr. Vance asked about China's opposing the spread of nuclear weapons while refusing to sign the nonproliferation treaty.

Instills Fear
Mr. Teng: "Such a statement would be useful. Our positions are: One, we do not encourage or use nuclear weapons, and two, we are not afraid of nuclear weapons. Hasn't there been a proliferation into India? We believe India's explosion of a nuclear device is no threat. It only instills fear in neighboring countries."

Mr. Vance: "The hazards of accidental launch are real and could have devastating effects if one didn't know where the weapon was launched from."

Mr. Teng: "Only two countries could launch an attack on your country, the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, nuclear development has cut down the amount of food available for the people of India."

Mr. Vance: "Accidental launching will become more likely with the indiscriminate spread of nuclear weapons."

'They Have a Right'
Mr. Teng (waving a finger): "It won't be so easy. If India, or other countries, does it, it could signify its defeat and even destruction. As for other things, the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. think they are in a position to prevent other countries from developing."

3 French Technicians Kidnapped in Congo

PARIS, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Unidentified armed men kidnapped three French technicians and three Congolese workers and killed several Congolese in an attack on a railroad building site in the Congo Republic, officials of the construction firm said today.

Officials of the Fougere company said the armed men probably were guerrillas of the Liberation Front of Cabinda, an enclave which is a part of Angola, whose authority is not recognized by the front. The railroad, which runs near the Cabinda-Congo border, links Brazzaville, capital of the former French colony, and the Atlantic seaport of Pointe Noire.

weapons. Our position is they have a right: France, China, India, and so on. The most important thing is to encourage ourselves and the Soviet Union that you would not be the first to use nuclear weapons; second, to reduce the number, and third, to do away with them all."

Mr. Vance: "My personal view is that 'no first use' is very important."

Mr. Teng: "We two persons agree at least! [Laughter] Can we enlarge this and have the U.S. and Chinese governments talk to the Soviets? France would join and all say, 'No first use.' Britain would, and even India might agree to 'no first use.' We should include in such a discussion the final destruction of all nuclear weapons."

Mr. Vance: "I'm for discussions, but, of course, I am only a private citizen. If the Soviets agreed to 'no first use,' would you believe it?"

Mr. Teng: "That is another matter [laughter], but it would also show them up clearly before the people of the world."

The discussion soon turned to the question of normalization of relations. Mr. Vance complained that statements by Chinese officials "give a distorted view of our country and our policy," and added: "Our government doesn't make such statements about the P.R.C. [People's Republic of China]. Why do you do it, in light of our common interests?"

'We Speak Facts'
Mr. Teng: "We speak facts and not distortions. If we overlook you, how can we be in a position to criticize others? ... On a number of important issues, a principle there can be no common language between us. Forward steps have not been large. Why do you favor the Dalai Lama (called Tibetan leader) and let him establish an office in New York? Wouldn't that be a 'three-China policy'?"

When Mr. Vance asked about China's view on Korea, Mr. Teng advised the United States "to be careful and prudent on such issues as Korea."

"You should sum up your experience with the Korean war, the Vietnam war and Indochina. This is an issue of national independence, and you don't seem to stand outside the motherland of China cannot be allowed by the Chinese people. We can wait 5 years, 10 years or 100 years, but reunion will be finally realized."

Half of Danes in Poll Oppose Link to EEC

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17 (UPI).—An opinion poll published today said that 50 per cent of Danes interviewed are against Denmark's membership in the European Economic Community. It said 21 per cent are for membership and 19 per cent do not know.

In the October, 1972, referendum on membership, 57 per cent voted in favor, 33 per cent against and 10 per cent did not vote. Today's survey was published by the newspaper Berlingske Tidende.

Groups Reject U.S. Report on Rights Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (UPI).—Twelve U.S. church and political organizations have sharply challenged recent State Department reports on human rights conditions in five countries and asked President-elect Jimmy Carter to order that more and better information be made public.

The organizations also asked Mr. Carter yesterday to cut off U.S. security assistance to Argentina, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran and the Philippines on the grounds that these nations engage in "a consistent pattern of gross violation of internationally recognized human rights."

In a private meeting with about 50 members of Congress last Wednesday at the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. Carter praised the congressional requirement for an accounting of human rights violations in countries receiving U.S. aid or arms. According to participants, Mr. Carter said the congressional action has produced positive results in a number of countries, including the release of political prisoners in several.

A Reminder
Mr. Carter placed emphasis on human rights aspects of U.S. foreign policy during his campaign, declaring his opposition to U.S. aid to repressive and dictatorial governments. He was reminded of his campaign statements in a letter sent to him and released yesterday by the 12 organizations, which included Americans for Democratic Action, the Friends Committee on National Legislation and the Joint Office of Social Ministries.

"The State Department figures given for political prisoners (in its recent reports) are consistently underestimated and do not take into consideration higher estimates by international organizations. Responsible reports from international law and human rights groups, alleging widespread and routine torture by police and army personnel with the sanction of government leaders, are downgraded or disregarded entirely," the letter to Mr. Carter charged.

The organizations also said that U.S. security assistance to repressive governments gave them "an appearance of legitimacy."

Mondale to Visit Berlin on Jan. 26

BONN, Jan. 17 (AP).—Vice-President-elect Walter Mondale will visit West Berlin on Jan. 26, a day after holding talks in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Bonn government sources said today.

Mr. Mondale's trip to the divided city only a few days after a visit there by French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud will underscore the Western allies' determination to guard West Berlin against Communist encroachments, observers said.

President-elect Jimmy Carter is dispatching Mr. Mondale on a four-nation trip to Western Europe after their inauguration Thursday to prepare the way for an economic summit meeting of Western industrialized nations.

WHO to Cut 363 Jobs And Rechannel Funds

GENEVA, Jan. 17 (UPI).—The World Health Organization said today that it will drop 363 of its 4,500 staff jobs in the next four years, at an annual saving of \$12.9 million.

The money will be diverted to new programs in compliance with the demand by member states last year that 80 per cent of WHO's regular budget be devoted by 1980 to technical cooperation. In the 1977 budget of \$147.2 million, these activities account for 61.2 per cent of regular spending.

Tito to Visit Libya

BELOGRADE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—President Tito will pay a three-day visit to Libya on Tuesday for talks with Libyan leader Moamer Gadhafi, it was announced here.

Since South Vietnam's Fall

World's Arms Salesmen Find Southeast Asia a Big Market

By George McArthur

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17.—The non-Communist nations of Southeast Asia, all strengthening their military forces in the wake of South Vietnam's defeat, have become a big market for international arms salesmen.

Financial experts here, who often are agents in the negotiations, say they know of concluded or pending deals that total about \$1.1 billion and, in the always secretive arms business, more deals are no doubt being consummated.

While Southeast Asia was once almost exclusively a U.S. arms sales preserve, with Britain getting a minority share, the Swedes, Italians, West Germans and others are now active. In addition, a significant amount of military and naval hardware is being manufactured locally, under license.

None of this will give any of the non-Communist nations in Southeast Asia a military force one-quarter the size of Vietnam's million-man army. In every case except that of Singapore, however, the forces are being strengthened far less for any external threat than to counter local insurgencies.

Singapore's efficient defense establishment has 35,000 men (out of a population of 2.3 million) with a sensitive mission that is never mentioned. That is to protect the small city-state's water supply and fighting Singapore's island-wide insurgent forces between the insurgents and the government.

For decades most of the military hardware that flowed into Southeast Asia arrived as U.S. military aid—long-term loans, sometimes never repaid—with only Singapore and Malaysia making significant cash purchases. Last year, with U.S. military aid to South Vietnam no longer a factor and Congress tightening up on other countries, cash deals exceeded military aid to the area for the first time. The prevalence is clouded by current negotiations on U.S. bases in the Philippines.

The negotiations for a new agreement on Clark Air Base and the naval base at Subic Bay—the only major U.S. bases left in the Southwest Pacific—were effectively broken off by Manila when President Ford was defeated in November. President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines, according to informed diplomatic sources, wants to see if he can get a better deal from the administration of incoming President Jimmy Carter. It is likely that the final package will include about \$1 billion in arms aid over several years.

That, however, will leave the Philippines as the only Southeast Asian recipient of major military aid. The other non-Communist nations of the area—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Indone-

sia—will mostly be buying for cash.

The military establishments of all five now total about 700,000 men—Indonesia, 260,000; Thailand, 200,000; the Philippines, 65,000; Malaysia, 40,000; and Singapore, 35,000. In all cases, manpower levels are growing with the addition of regular troops or militia forces, new reserves or paramilitary formations.

Singapore and Malaysia have always made most of their military purchases on a cash basis but they were relatively small customers until the fall of South Vietnam sharply altered the military balance of power in Southeast Asia. Singapore has since spent about \$100 million on U.S. arms and Malaysia a slightly smaller amount.

Early last year Malaysia's Prime Minister, Dato' Hussein Onn, announced plans to double his military force of about 40,000 men and in the process, purchased 18 F-5E Northrop Tiger jet fighters and 9000 M-16 rifles and other hardware.

Singapore's hawkish Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew, who tries to keep his arms deals and military strength as secret as possible, is openly pledged to an annual defense budget of \$200 million. Official sources say the figure is conservative and Singapore will spend more than that annually for several years.

The biggest arms purchase may be Thailand, which wants more F-5s, heavy artillery, helicopters, tanks and armoured carriers. After the Oct. 6 coup in Bangkok, Thailand's government was quickly granted the right to borrow \$1 billion of the international money market to purchase arms.

Even in Indonesia, which is staggering under the debt of legal tangles left by the collapse of its national oil company, it has been reported that the military establishment will about \$400 million worth of equipment by 1980. The Americans are expected to provide modest amount and U.S. military aid—depending on Congress—may continue at the present rate of about \$30 million yearly.

Taiwan Bid Said Voted
LONDON, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—The British government has turned down a Taiwan request for surface-to-air missiles, British Aircraft Corp. said today. A spokesman for the BAC said Taiwan had recently expressed serious interest in purchasing substantial numbers of Rapier systems, which were designed defensive weapons.

Msgr. Bayer, 61, Dies; Co-Founder Catholic Charity

ROME, Jan. 17 (AP).—Msgr. Karl Bayer, 61, co-founder of Caritas Internationalis, the Roman Catholic Church's relief organization, died here Sunday after a long illness. He was buried in the Vatican.

As secretary-general of charitable organization from 1970 to 1976, he channeled hundreds of millions of dollars worth of aid to developing countries and disaster-stricken areas.

A native of Obernberg in Bavaria, which was in Germany when he was born but is now part of Poland, Msgr. Bayer in 1949 was active in developing contacts with the church in Communist-dominated Poland and Czechoslovakia. He was in the Vietnam war, during which he gathered information about refugees there. He was a major architect of the airlift of aid to Biafra during the Nigerian war in 1969.

After being ordained in 1946 he served as a chaplain in the German army in Africa during World War II. He came to Rome soon after the war and joined Giovanni Battista Montini, later Pope Paul VI, who charged him with assisting German war prisoners in the Italian capital.

Shlomo Amir

TEL AVIV, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Shlomo Amir, 55, who had been an Arab shepherd but converted to Judaism and became Israel's master spy, died last week, the Israeli press reported today. The Defense Ministry refused to comment on tales saying that the man was born Ahmed Abdallah and became one of Israel's most successful agents in Arab countries.

Yuri Soloviev

MOSCOW, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Yuri Soloviev, 36, a leading dancer of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet for more than 15 years, last week, informed sources said today.

2-Month Hunger Strike Is Ended by Mihajlov

BELOGRADE, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Jailed dissident author Mihajlov has ended a hunger strike he began nearly two months ago, the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said tonight.

The agency said that Mr. Mihajlov was now taking regular prison food and that his health did not give cause for concern despite reports that he was in very poor physical condition.

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Assad Hints PLO May Not Attend Talks at Geneva

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (Reuters).—Syrian President Hafez al-Assad was quoted yesterday as saying the Arab states might be willing to take part in a renewed Middle East peace conference in Geneva even if the Palestinian Liberation Organisation did not take part.

In the current edition of Time magazine, President Assad was quoted as saying in an interview that he would prefer that one unified delegation represented the Arabs at Geneva.

"But I must make clear that if the PLO refrains from participating at Geneva, this would not paralyze the movement of the Arab countries concerned," Time quoted him as saying.

"If the PLO does not desire to participate in the Geneva conference, we will not exert any pressure on them to participate. In this case, the Arab states concerned will have to meet and decide what to do toward liberating occupied Arab territories and to insure the rights of the Arab people of Palestine."

Time said the interview was conducted in Damascus last week.

A Correction
NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (UPI).—It was incorrectly reported in the New York Times news service on Wednesday (JNT, Jan. 14) that Lt. Viktor Belenko had witnessed the shooting of a deserter from the Soviet Air Force, Lt. Belenko, who defected to the United States Sept. 6, only reported to U.S. newspapers that he had heard of such an incident.

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Moscow's Rusty Triangle

There was a time when analysts spoke of East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia as Moscow's "Iron Triangle." Despite periodic tensions, these East European dependencies were more reliable and generally more compliant with Soviet wishes—and their Soviet occupation forces—than the Communist buffers to the south: heretical Yugoslavia and Albania, nationalistic Romania and the once openly rebellious Hungary.

But the triangle appears rusty now. Corruption is spreading from the West European Communists, who are designing new "national" and un-Soviet political doctrines for themselves. It flows from the Western democracies, who forced a demand for a freer movement of people and ideas into the Helsinki accords with the Russians. It flows even from the Soviet Union itself, which has placed a high priority on holding down tensions in Europe and catering to consumer demands at home.

No one can reliably trace cause and effect in these matters, but the news from the area betrays a remarkable new degree of concern in Communist capitals.

In East Germany, the period since the Helsinki declaration has produced increasing interest in emigration to West Germany and a new resentment against the population's confinement behind the Berlin Wall. The government has been harassing the West German diplomatic mission to prevent its citizens from seeking emigration advice. The popular East German poet, singer and political critic Wolf Biermann is still barred from returning home after a tour of West Germany and he has thus become a hero to the restless young.

In Poland, last June's strikes and riots over sudden price increases have led to more sophisticated forms of resistance. The prices had to be reduced, but nothing has so far worked to prevent a coming together of the active workers' groups, leading intellectuals and the powerful Roman Catholic Church into a loose but significant opposition force.

And in Czechoslovakia, the long stasis produced by the shocks of 1968—when Soviet troops were needed to eradicate a new liberalism—seems to be wearing off. Prague intellectuals are again speaking out against the abrogation of elementary civil liberties, and in organized fashion. The government, in turn, has resorted to intimidation and arrests and to ludicrous efforts to generate an anti-U.S. spy psychosis.

Soviet dominance of the northern tier of Eastern Europe is not about to be destroyed, of course, but the straining for independence that President Ford tried to describe so clumsily in the campaign debates last fall is evident. The peoples of these nations, remembering Soviet intervention in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968, are unlikely to risk it again by driving too far too fast. But Moscow and its loyal local agents will not find it easy to reassert firm control while trying to encourage the new Carter administration to move farther along the path of détente. Relaxation internationally cannot long be separated from relaxation domestically, just as the trading of goods cannot long be separated from the movement of ideas.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Rescuing the Pound

In international finance, it's generally the disasters that attract attention. But one current success, the rescue of the British pound, deserves both attention and applause. It is a historic moment, for the British have agreed to end the role of the pound as a reserve currency. But there is much more to it than that. What has occurred in Britain could provide some very useful precedents for helping other countries in financial trouble.

When the pound started its long and dangerous slide last spring, the other rich countries quickly put together an emergency loan for Britain. But they told the British that, for the longer term, help would have to come from the International Monetary Fund. The IMF sets conditions on its loans, and those conditions would require Britain to cut its deficits and its expected levels of spending on social welfare. A long, tense debate ensued; it ended last month with a \$3.9-billion loan from the IMF and the announcement in London of certain spending cuts.

But what about the official sterling balances, which had played a particularly damaging part in the pound's decline? They are the pounds belonging to foreign governments, which had been selling and depressing the pound well below its commercial value. Britain will now offer these governments a substitute, in the form of bonds denominated in other currencies like dollars or West German marks. Perhaps some governments will continue to hold their

pounds for the present, but will take fright sometime in the future and suddenly dump them. At that point, Britain can call on \$3 billion in standby loans from its economic allies to maintain its equilibrium. In return for this financial insurance policy, Britain has made a promise: not to take in any more deposits from other governments. London will continue to be a world center of finance. Foreigners doing business in Britain will continue to have balances in British banks. But foreign governments will no longer send their cash to Britain for safe keeping and high interest.

Agreements of this sort are extremely difficult to work out, for the conditions reach deeply into nations' domestic political affairs, but Britain's acceptance of the rules has a meaning that goes far beyond the present case. Lined up behind Britain are a great many other countries in need of international financial support. The list begins with Italy, Brazil and Mexico. If a nation of Britain's stature accepts this kind of financial conditions, the others must take them for granted.

These loans and agreements will hardly cure the ills of the British economy. Their causes run far deeper. But the IMF, and the nations that lead it, have prevented the kind of monetary crisis that paralyzes commerce and destroys jobs in a widening spiral. The perils of the pound, over the past year, have been a great test of the strength of the international monetary system. The system worked.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

View of Soviet Aims

America's new defense secretary, Harold Brown, whose acceptance grilling by the Senate Armed Services Committee all NATO citizens should read as if their lives depended on what he said (which they largely do), said that there were different views on Russian intentions; still less could we know what these intentions would be in 5 or 10 years.

There is no uncertainty about Russia's general intentions, either now or in the future. By all the criteria of present common sense or historical precedent, its aim is to get control of Western Europe by whatever means, based on the threat or use of vastly superior military force, are most expedient.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Spain: The Road Ahead

The signs from Spain in recent weeks have been encouraging. Fortified by his success in last month's referendum, Adolfo Suarez, the Premier, now seems to feel strong enough to push ahead slightly faster with the liberalization of the country's political system. Nevertheless, he still faces a number of major hazards. The country's severe economic crisis remains a potential cause of serious social unrest, and his administration has given no indication that it has any coherent strategy for coping with Basque

demands for greater autonomy. Spain has come a long way in the 14 months since Gen. Franco's death, but the transition to a stable parliamentary democracy is still far from complete.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Judgment of Kissinger

[Henry Kissinger] has been one of the most remarkable men ever to hold high office in the United States. Almost single-handedly he has managed American foreign policy through eight years of turbulence and demoralization, through the withdrawal from Vietnam, Watergate, the Middle East war, the oil crisis, a worldwide recession, the resignation of Mr. Nixon and the defeat of Mr. Ford. The first crisis that has to be solved without him will measure the width of the gap he leaves.

Kissinger had his flaws . . . and history is likely to give him a mixed verdict . . . He was the point of stability when all else was disintegrating around him. For that alone, he would deserve to be judged well by history. Nevertheless, for a man who worked so hard for world order, he leaves behind him little that looks solid and lasting. Starting with a grand conception, he ended as a harassed fireman with too short a hose.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 18, 1902

NEW YORK—The second authentic case of the cure of cancer by Roentgen rays (X-rays) is reported from New Haven, Conn. The cancerous growth was years old, and being situated on the neck, was not susceptible of the usual treatment. For 20 minutes each day for the past five weeks the patient has been subjected to X-rays, and is now pronounced cured.

Fifty Years Ago

January 18, 1927

SYDNEY—Drinking at parties, beauty competitions, and advertisements picturing scantily-clad female figures were roundly condemned at a recent conference in Melbourne of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The delegates also protested against beauty competitions now being held. Other resolutions carried by the conference condemned jazz, short skirts, hip flasks, and Nuremberg in candy.



Press: Watching Writing on Wall

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—Walter Lippmann in his book "Public Opinion" published in 1922 wrote that the press "is like the beam of a searchlight that moves relentlessly about, bringing one episode and then another out of darkness into vision." A good thing? Not necessarily, warned Lippmann: "Men cannot work by this light alone. They cannot govern society by episode, incidents and eruptions."

And he went on to argue that as a check upon the press we need "centers of organized intelligence . . . bureaus of government research, industrial audits and the like."

Half a century later we have a proliferation of research organizations, think tanks, congressional and parliamentary committees. What Lippmann called the "ugly duckling of reform" we now take for granted. Today there is another problem. We no longer have the time to digest this wealth of information. Society has become both so complex and so efficient at analyzing itself that times are available on almost any subject of importance. But how many of us ever get to read them?

Lippmann's suggestion for dealing with the inadequacies of the media no longer seems so sensible. We are forced back to the doorstep of the press: How can it be returned to that more effectively dealt with the mountain of information available but barely understood? How can it, in the half hour we set aside each day to read our newspapers, separate out for us the critical elements of men's affairs and present them succinctly and accurately without losing either depth or perspective?

A Biting Attack

A decade ago Irving Kristol attempted an answer to these questions launched a biting attack on U.S. journalism in the columns of the Public Interest. It is an "underdeveloped profession," he said. "Between what one learns from reading the papers and what is really happening in the world, there is too great a gap." Kristol put the fault down to the way journalists are selected. The New York Times, he wrote, takes a young man, preferably out of journalism school, and "slowly squeezes him through the eye of all its neediest police reporter, Evelyn Brough Hill reporter, etc., etc., until he is eventually regarded as worthy of more weighty assignments. By then he is a proper newsmen. He is also then certainly more stupefied and less literate than when he began."

The remedy, argued Kristol, was for journalists to be selected only if they had a soundly developed intellectual background. "I am not suggesting," he concluded, "that American journalists should all become academics. I am suggesting that many of them should become academically trained specialists—that they should have, then at least, contextual knowledge."

Many have argued that Kristol overstated his case. After all, for many journalists straight out of university a period on the bottom rungs of the ladder is no bad thing. Yet at the same time one cannot doubt that the top U.S. newspapers, although second to none at news reporting and news judgment, do less well with their

analytical articles. Although there are some notable exceptions they do not often reach the standard of Le Monde, Die Zeit or Neue Zürcher Zeitung.

British newspapers, which for years used to be universally admired for the seriousness and quality of their writing, now appear set on a period of decline.

The Closed Shop

In the February issue of Index, David Astor, who for 28 years edited one of Britain's most serious newspapers, the Observer, argues that not only the intellectual content but the freedom of the British press is in jeopardy.

Last March, a bill authorizing the closed shop in British newspapers received the royal assent. There is no longer any legal curb to prevent the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) from deciding who may write in British newspapers. Yet although a group of newspaper editors reacted and argued as this bill was fought through Parliament, they were chasing a horse that had already bolted. Astor points out that as early as 1955 newspaper management made an agreement with the NUJ that gave away the principle of the freedom of editors to hire and fire whom they chose. The agreement's chief provision is to limit entry to Fleet Street largely to those who have served some three years on provincial papers. Astor writes: "Management thought they were buying peace when they acceded to this NUJ-inspired proposal. Some of them reassured themselves with the notion that it was a kind of training scheme and foresaw no serious snags . . . [but] when the editors of the quality papers heard what their managements had done, they realized that their freedom to recruit on grounds of talent had been seriously reduced . . . What would be the effect on political life if only a politicians' trade union could supply candidates for Parliament? And what would the result for literature be if only union members could publish? The idea of qualifying tests to engage in politics or writing is nonsense in a free society and journalism belongs to both politics and literature."

Although no other Western country has given its journalists the right to form a closed shop, a number have similar kinds of practices to the British 1965 agreement. They should watch the writing on the wall.

Ideal System

Perhaps Le Monde has the ideal system. The French do have journalists' unions, but so many of them that none dominates. There are no barriers to entry into the profession; no pressure to work one's way up through the regional press. But Le Monde at the same time answers the legitimate gripe of journalists who believe they have a right to a say in how the newspaper runs. The journalists' organization has a 40-per-cent vote on the board of directors. It is considered a large enough share to be a blocking vote. The journalists can have a strong influence on who is appointed to senior posts in the newspaper and they can stop the management doing things of which they disapprove. At the same time,

however, they avoid the dangers of creating a self-perpetuating journalists' guild. Le Monde has its weaknesses, not least a problem with journalistic objectivity, but no one could fall to observe that it has made in the short 33 years of its existence a remarkable contribution to developing a press that is more than episodic, incidents and eruptions.

Letters

France and Daoud

We are all too familiar with hypocrisy and expediency in these times and the release of Abou Daoud by France (JEF, Jan. 12) serves as yet another measure of that country's decline. Indeed, the French government can be said to have joined hands with the terrorists, for its actions give them support and are based on the same premise. The terrorists, and now the French, regard no person as innocent and see every man, woman, and child, of every country, as legitimate targets of violence and murder. Nothing is sacred.

Take heed, for the suffering will not be conveniently confined to Israel. (That government is capable of protecting innocent people—as shown at Entebbe, where the French government also showed its mettle.) The French government has acted criminally and is undermining the foundation of Western society. In making all of its targets, the French must share responsibility for future acts of terror.

DAVID GROSSMAN, Amsterdam.

About Daoud left Paris supposedly on a first-class flight and much has been said and still will be on the circumstances of his release.

However, several questions remain in doubt: First, had he been searched for weapons before boarding the plane? This is not meant in irony but appears quite relevant. In the past, all unarmed terrorists and identified as such were carried by airlines under duress. It usually meant an exchange against hostages held in another part of the world.

In the present instance, for the first time, an airline agrees to transport such a person like any other passenger, and the airport security personnel apparently did not object. The next question then is: Will the passengers of a hijacked airliner or the victims of a terrorist attack performed or organized by Abou Daoud in the future have a recourse against the particular airline which has thus agreed to restore this man to his former sphere of activity?

T. PINEL, Paris.

Re the French release of Abou Daoud: The French Foreign Ministry has made pious pronouncements to the effect that they do not criticize other governments, and therefore will accept no criticism in this matter. This, of course, is entirely untrue, as the whole world is aware. We have been listening to the French government criticize West Germany for its relations with the United States, and criticize Israel for its position in the Middle East, and criticize the United States for

Italy's 'Tough' Policy In Handling Terrorists

By Chris Matthews

ROME—You won't find Italy asking the sort of international flak that France has been getting over the release of Palestinian leader Abou Daoud. Where terrorism is concerned the Italians are "tough."

Only two months ago, they sentenced Syrian Monfah al-Namoun to 25 years' jail for gunning down an Italian employee, Vittorio Olivares, in central Rome. The killing took place in April, 1975.

It may be a while, though, before Namoun is able to begin his jail term. As a miser, he couldn't be held in pre-trial custody for long so they released him on a \$25,000 bond and sent him into enforced residence in Sardinia.

By the time the mistake was discovered—Namoun wasn't a miser after all—he'd mysteriously vanished off the face of the Costa Smeralda.

Cell Is Waiting

Should anyone see him, would they please tell him there's a cell waiting for him in a Roman jail.

Would-be terrorists are well advised not to try and fool around with the Italian police either. They're right on the ball. In February, 1973, a middle-aged Egyptian lawyer, Youssef Kemal Yacoub, was found dead near the Colosseum. He'd fallen head first from a 20-foot parapet. His feet were bound and his hands were tied behind his back.

Even Sherlock Holmes might have been baffled, but it took police here only three days to crack the puzzle. They made it a case of suicide.

Contortionist

In support of the police's findings, reporters tracked down a man who could perform a feat similar to Yacoub's—tying himself in knots and taking a flying leap through the air. He was a Syrian named Allan Alhum, and worked as a contortionist in a circus.

Italian law dealt harshly, too, with three Libyans who fell foul of a metal detector at Fiumicino Airport this year. Each was packing a 9-mm Browning and one carried a British fragmentation grenade, lethal inside a 200-meter radius. According to police, they'd been planning to hijack an airliner with exiled Libyan Foreign Minister Abdel-Monem al-Bouti on board.

Each man got a stiff seven-year sentence. But Italy showed it could also temper justice with mercy. Within days they'd been pardoned by President Leone and

were on their way back to Tripoli on board an Italian military transport, by courtesy of the Italian taxpayer.

It's sometimes, irreverently known as the Tripoli shuttle. Other prominent shuttles include Gabriel Khouri, 30, Amin al-Henry, 28 and Mahmoud Nabil Mohamed, 35, alleged by the Israelis to be Black September members.

In September, 1973, they were quietly minding their own business in a terrace flat overlooking Ostia beach, south of Rome, when police burst in and started turning the place upside down. All they could find was a pair of fully operational Soviet-made SAM-7 heat-sensitive guided missiles in a cupboard, each 1.35 meters long.

Hunters

Discomfiting widespread speculation that the trio had been getting ready to go on an innocent wild boar hunt, police threw the book at them. They were charged with planning to shoot down an Italian airliner on the approach to nearby Fiumicino Airport. Over that part of the coast, the plane would have been 100 meters off the ground—an easy target.

They were sentenced to five years and two months' jail each which would have been nasty had they still been in Italy. As it happened the Italian Secret Service (SID) let them go by putting up \$70,000 bail on March 1, 1974. SID had further obliged by supplying a plane to Libya as an escort to make sure they were comfortable on the trip. To the court, the suspects let a written statement declare their innocence and explaining that such was their confidence in Italian justice they felt their trial could go ahead without their aid.

When a record-player packing with explosives blew up on board an Italian airliner in August, 1972, forcing the damaged plane to return to Rome with its 148 passengers and crew, police arrested a 24-year-old Iraqi student as a 29-year-old Jordanian. They'd given the device to two British girls traveling to Iraq. The court which granted the bail—incidentally, almost unheard of where Italian suspects are concerned—motivated its decision this way: The boys would not have gone off if hadn't been placed in the plane cargo hold. And even if it had gone off in the passenger cabin it would not have caused disaster. What is 148 lives or was it on the other?

Come to think of it, those it haven't been seen in a while either. Nor have the Jordans and the Syrian who were still in a Syrian-registered Mercedes near the Italian offices in Rome when the car blew up on June 1973.

They survived the blast but found the magistrates skeptical when they declared they had been victims of "enemies of the Palestinian cause." The car, turned out, was stuffed full of all kinds of volatile devices, including dozens of cigarette packs filled with plastic explosives. Reason prevailed though at they were freed on bail in December, 1974.

The same situation applied to two passengers arrested at Fiumicino in April, 1973, who were carrying some unorthodox baggage: six grenades and six pistols. They were sentenced to four years each for (conspiring to violate IATA regulations). The Israelis claim they want to blow up an Italian plane.

Europe-mongers in Italy have a secret treaty with the Palestinian organization guaranteeing the release of any of their people getting into fix on Italian territory in return for some well-deserved peace and quiet.

Tempting Theory

The theory certainly looks tempting. Up to the end of 1973 Italy was the most terror-prone nation in Europe after West Germany. An absolute record of nine attacks or less than 40 injured in December. Since then, Rome and the rest of the terrorist map until a three-man commando occupied a Syrian Embassy for 90 minutes last October, wounding a diplomat and the press.

And that's where the theory breaks down entirely. Each man got a 15-year jail sentence a Nov. 6; and two months later every one of them is still serving it. As far as is known, until further notice, that is.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Jan. 17[illegible][illegible]

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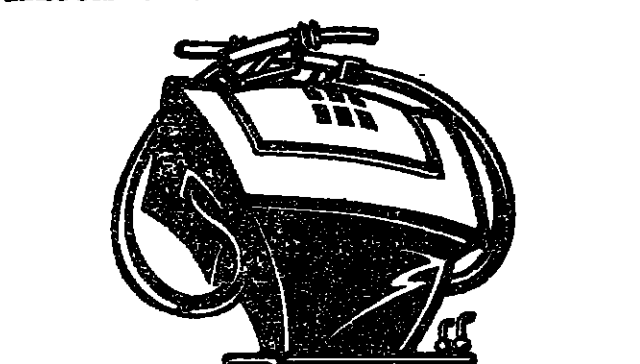


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Currency Rates

January 17, 1947

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies

	Amsterdam	Brussels (c)	London (c)	Milan	Paris	Zurich
1914	23,145	45,1	104,835	50,474	28,252	-
1915	36,82	62,275	150,426	74,143	41,234	14,707
1916	48,958	84,759	197,000	100,000	50,000	20,000
1917	62,151	109,000	247,000	130,000	63,000	27,125
1918	75,000	130,000	300,000	160,000	75,000	33,568
1919	88,000	150,000	350,000	180,000	88,000	40,000
1920	100,000	170,000	400,000	200,000	100,000	45,000
1921	112,000	190,000	450,000	220,000	112,000	50,000
1922	125,000	210,000	500,000	240,000	125,000	55,000
1923	138,000	230,000	550,000	260,000	138,000	60,000
1924	150,000	250,000	600,000	280,000	150,000	65,000
1925	162,000	270,000	650,000	300,000	162,000	70,000
1926	175,000	290,000	700,000	320,000	175,000	75,000
1927	188,000	310,000	750,000	340,000	188,000	80,000
1928	200,000	330,000	800,000	360,000	200,000	85,000
1929	212,000	350,000	850,000	380,000	212,000	90,000
1930	225,000	370,000	900,000	400,000	225,000	95,000
1931	238,000	390,000	950,000	420,000	238,000	100,000
1932	250,000	410,000	1,000,000	440,000	250,000	105,000
1933	262,000	430,000	1,050,000	460,000	262,000	110,000
1934	275,000	450,000	1,100,000	480,000	275,000	115,000
1935	288,000	470,000	1,150,000	500,000	288,000	120,000
1936	300,000	490,000	1,200,000	520,000	300,000	125,000
1937	312,000	510,000	1,250,000	540,000	312,000	130,000
1938	325,000	530,000	1,300,000	560,000	325,000	135,000
1939	338,000	550,000	1,350,000	580,000	338,000	140,000
1940	350,000	570,000	1,400,000	600,000	350,000	145,000
1941	362,000	590,000	1,450,000	620,000	362,000	150,000
1942	375,000	610,000	1,500,000	640,000	375,000	155,000
1943	388,000	630,000	1,550,000	660,000	388,000	160,000
1944	400,000	650,000	1,600,000	680,000	400,000	165,000
1945	412,000	670,000	1,650,000	700,000	412,000	170,000
1946	425,000	690,000	1,700,000	720,000	425,000	175,000
1947	438,000	710,000	1,750,000	740,000	438,000	180,000
1948	450,000	730,000	1,800,000	760,000	450,000	185,000
1949	462,000	750,000	1,850,000	780,000	462,000	190,000
1950	475,000	770,000	1,900,000	800,000	475,000	195,000
1951	488,000	790,000	1,950,000	820,000	488,000	200,000
1952	500,000	810,000	2,000,000	840,000	500,000	205,000
1953	512,000	830,000	2,050,000	860,000	512,000	210,000
1954	525,000	850,000	2,100,000	880,000	525,000	215,000
1955	538,000	870,000	2,150,000	900,000	538,000	220,000
1956	550,000					

(2) Amounts needed to buy one pound.



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6 Bouts on Aircraft Carrier

Join the U.S. Navy and See the Fight World

By Steve Cady

SAFOLA, Fla., Jan. 17 (UPI)—The ship's bell rang out to their corners 30 seconds before the end of a round. When a female sailor shouted, "There is nothing to see here," the crowd of sailors and Marines who had gathered on the flight deck of the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid (CAG-26) was in a state of confusion. The ship's command center, which had been in the middle of a "fight world" exercise, was in a state of confusion. The ship's command center, which had been in the middle of a "fight world" exercise, was in a state of confusion.

there and fought. All the bouts were courageous. King and the fighters were mutually grateful, so was the Navy. Though the Army and Marines reportedly are looking at being hosts to the tournament, the Navy considered yesterday's national television exposure worth millions of dollars in positive publicity.

"In my 25 years in the service," said Capt. Jack White, a public-affairs director, "this is the biggest recruiting opportunity the Navy has had."

Rear Adm. Fran McKee, the Navy's first woman line admiral and one of four officers with similar or higher rank surrounding announcer Cosell, also understood the value of the promotion. Her response: "This is big-time. The sailors perk up, and we're hoping some outstanding young men and women will say, 'Hey, duty at Pensacola and in the Navy isn't bad.'"

The Lexington, oldest and smallest of the Navy's 12 aircraft carriers, is used entirely now for training purposes. But the elusive old warrior that sank 300,000 tons of Japanese shipping and earned the nickname "Blue Ghost" from Tokyo Rose provided an exciting backdrop for King's promotion. Five jet fighters had been parked on the flight deck, one of them in position on the catapult forward, and colorful international code flags hung from the bridge spoked out "Welcome ABC" to those who understood.

Honnors' WCT Season Opens With a Triumph

By Steve Cady

INGHAM, Ala., Jan. 17 (UPI)—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors opened the 1977 World Tennis Championships by capturing his fourth straight title in the men's singles final, defeating Bjorn Borg of Sweden 3-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Amaya, 6 feet 5 inches, launched a powerful assault on his fellow countryman, Brian Teacher, to win, 6-1, 6-4, 6-2 in 80 minutes. Amaya, 23, said after his victory that he had competed in a series of matches in Australia as a build-up program for this year's Wimbledon championships.

He said grass suited his tall "booming" serve, and with limited grass court play in the United States the three Australian tournaments had provided him with an ideal testing ground.

His victory today earned him \$13,500.

Event Tops Court

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Chris Evert regained her accustomed spot at the top of tennis—by downing Margaret Court, 6-3, 6-4 yesterday for the title in a \$100,000 Virginia Slims indoor tournament.

Evert said she was enthused by the "crowd of 10,000, which included her family and many of her friends at the Hollywood Sports Center."

She broke Court's serve twice in the first set, and broke the Australian again in the seventh game of the second while holding all her serves.

The 22-year-old reigning queen of tennis, who claimed the Wimbledon and U.S. Open titles last year while banking \$319,555, had fallen to Czechoslovakia's Martina Navratilova in the final of the American circuit's first tour stop of the season last week.

"I am human. There's never been someone in sports that's been a human machine and won every week," Evert said yesterday. "This week, I was psyched up for the match. Last week I didn't feel I was in the match at all."

It was Evert's eighth victory in 12 matches with Court, who, at 34, was making her fourth comeback in a career which has seen her win 66 major titles.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Philadelphia	21	10	7	49
Pittsburgh	20	11	7	47
Washington	19	12	7	45
NY Rangers	18	13	7	43

Wales Conference

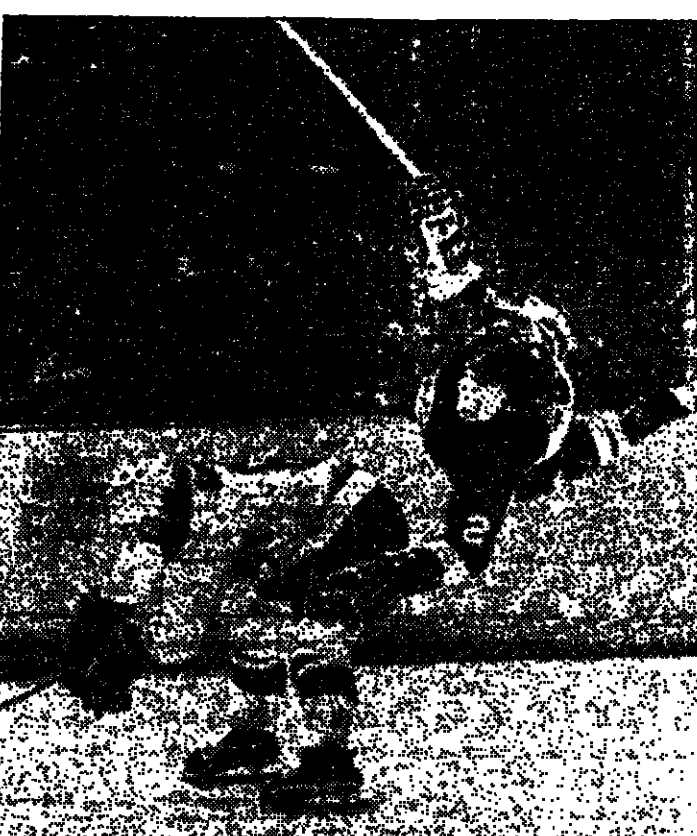
Team	W	L	T	Pts
Montreal	18	13	7	43
Pittsburgh	18	13	7	43
Los Angeles	18	13	7	43
Washington	18	13	7	43

Adams Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts
Buffalo	18	13	7	43
Roston	18	13	7	43
Quebec	18	13	7	43
Cleveland	18	13	7	43

Stanley's Game

NY Rangers 5, Chicago 2 (Gilbert 2, Rodgers, Newman, Potvin, Talbot, Dabell, 22 leaders, 2, Washington 3 (Lalonde, Dumas, Monahan, Lalonde).



With the help of Capitals' Gord Smith, the Islanders' Gerry Hart goes flying during game which ended in tie.

Flyer Has a Winning Habit

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Rick Macleish could be picking up a good habit for Philadelphia.

Two nights in a row—Saturday and yesterday—Macleish scored two goals to give the Flyers their 20th and 21st straight victories at home last night, Macleish's two unassisted goals and an assist led to a 4-2 triumph over the Minnesota North Stars.

"I told our players that to try to stop Macleish you have to stop him as early as possible and not let him carry the puck down the ice," said Minnesota coach Ted Harris. "He's a hard man to stop."

Minnesota goalie Gary Smith said he didn't see Macleish's shots because he makes "wristed" shots and you don't know where the puck is coming from.

Macleish, the National Hockey League top scorer two years ago, said he "got good wood on it (his first goal) and on the second I heard a sting and I thought the puck hit the post before going in."

The victory widened Philadelphia's first-place margin in the Patrick Division to four points over the New York Islanders. The Flyers are 27-9-4.

Minnesota, which last beat Philadelphia at the Spectrum on Nov. 7, 1971, is 10-23-10 in the Smythe Division.

Flames 6, Penguins 5

At Pittsburgh, rookie Willie Plett's slapshot from the top of the right faceoff circle at 12:21 in the third period gave Atlanta a 6-5 victory over the Penguins. Guy Chouinard scored two goals and assisted on one to help the Flames back from a 4-3 deficit.

Sabres 3, Redwicks 0

At Buffalo, N.Y., Gerry Desjardins, with help from the goalposts and an improved defense, recorded his third shutout of the year as the Sabres skated to a

3-0 victory over Colorado. Desjardins, the running for the Vezina Trophy for the league's best goaltender average before he and his defensemen stumbled recently, turned away 21 shots in earning his 12th NHL career shutout.

Sayers, Starr Run, Pass Way to Hall of Fame

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 17 (UPI)—Gale Sayers, a pro football legend hurt by injuries, and Bart Starr, the mechanical genius who sat on the throne of the Green Bay Packers dynasty in the mid-1960s, were among five players named today to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Sayers and Starr joined Forrest Gregg, Frank Gifford and Bill Willis as the 1977 inductees to the football shrine. Sayers, Starr and Gregg were all elected in their first year of eligibility following a mandatory five-year waiting period after retirement.

Sayers came onto the National Football League scene in 1955 when the rookie scored 23 touchdowns as a threat who ran, passed, caught passes and returned kicks in leading the Bears to a 9-5 won-lost record—a mark they have not since duplicated.

Sayers rushed for 14 touchdowns that year, caught passes for six more, returned kicks for another two scores and threw a touchdown pass on a halfback option. He shocked the San Francisco 49ers with a six-touchdown game in the 13th week of the season to propel the Bears to a 61-20 victory.

Sayers won all-pro honors that year as well as the next four seasons before injuries deprived him of his greatness. He broke a leg in the 1970 season and was never again the same. He quit following the 1971 season.

During the five seasons prior to his injury, Sayers rushed for 4,556 yards, caught 112 passes for 1,307 yards and scored 55 touchdowns. He posted a 14-yard average on 31 punt returns and returned 91 kickoffs for a 30.6-yard average and six more scores.

Sayers now serves as the athletic director at Southern Illinois University.

Starr, a 170-pound draft pick out of Alabama in 1956 who was given the job as starting quarterback for the Packers in Vince Lombardi's first year at Green Bay, guided the Pack to six title games and two Super Bowl championships. Starr was named the most valuable player in both of those Super Bowls.

When he retired in 1971, he had the highest lifetime pass completion percentage of any passer in the game—57.52.

Gregg was a teammate of Starr on Green Bay, earning all-pro honors in eight consecutive seasons from 1958 through 1967. The former Southern Methodist all-American excelled as a pass blocker and earned an all-pro designation one year at guard when injuries to teammates forced him to shift positions.

Starr and Gregg now oppose each other in the NFL, with Sayers now serves as the athletic director at Southern Illinois University.

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Art Buchwald

Some Helpful Hints

WASHINGTON—It is no secret that many of the people who will work with President Jimmy Carter have never been to Washington before. They will have to learn the ropes on how this town operates over a period of time. But I think someone should warn Carter appointees about a few of the things to beware of.



Buchwald

When someone offers you a free trip to South Korea and sticks a plain white envelope for expenses in your pocket, do some serious soul-searching before accepting it.

If a Washington vice-president of Multi-National Co. tells you he knows a nice girl who has nothing to do with her afternoons—or evenings—make certain she is not writing her memoirs.

When the president of a major aircraft company invites you to the corporation's hunting lodge for the weekend, he isn't just shooting ducks.

If the Pentagon offers you a ride in their B-1 bomber, it doesn't mean they're trying to save you the air fare to Atlanta.

It is never too early to start writing your book.

Now that you are in the Carter administration you will be known by newspapermen as an "official source." You will be expected to provide a certain number of leaks to avoid getting a bad press. The safest place to leak information to reporters is at PTA meetings. The worst place is the National Press Club.

Don't waste time writing letters to the newspapers protesting a Jack Anderson column. They never get printed.

If you want to get something in the Evans and Novak column, be sure and specify it's "off the record."

If you're invited to play tennis or golf with a Washington lawyer, you will be astounded how many times you win. Don't let it go to your head. Washington lawyers are fantastically adept at losing to people in every new administration.

When you're invited to a cocktail or dinner party and your wife is concerned about what to wear, assure her she has nothing to worry about. If she's wearing blue jeans and an apron, everyone will still tell her she looks beautiful.

If an aide asks your permission to tap the home telephone of someone else in the government, be sure you don't put it in writing.

If superior asks you to tap someone's home telephone, be sure and put it in writing.

If a young lady approaches you on 14th St. and asks you if you would like to go with her to a baseball game in Washington for a few hours, don't say yes. Washington doesn't have a baseball team and she could be a policeman in drag.

If you go out on the town at night and someone suggests you all go for a swim at the Tidal Basin, forget it. It isn't heated and there are no lifeguards on duty at night.

That's about all I can think of for the moment. The thing to remember is that no matter how important you are in the administration you still have to put your pants on the same way as everyone else does in the morning. Unless, of course, you're a female appointee. Then you can put them on "any way you want to."

Disappearance Of Distillers In Rural France

By Sheridan Dillon

MAISONCELLES, France (UPI)—The machine might look like something from a 1930s Hollywood mad scientist movie—a homemade contraption of copper vats, pipes, tubes, rubber garden hoses and dripping faucets.

It only appears complicated, however. In fact, it's got all the rudimentary simplicity one would expect to find in an instant distillery that is pulled from farm to farm throughout the French countryside "burning" cider to obtain eau-de-vie—Normandy's famous calvados (apple or elder brandy), the French peasant's *goutte*. The only things to distinguish the alembic from the well-hidden Kentucky or East Texas moonshine still are, one, it's legal, and two, it has wheels.

Georges Alix of Bouloire, in the Sarthe, is one of the few remaining *brûleurs de cru* left in France. For Alix, the only difference in the operation of his exposed, to say, 40 years ago is that now a tractor has replaced horses in pulling the distillery. "And that happened a long time ago, you know," he says, pointing out his 20-year-old Massey-Harris tractor.

And the still itself? "Exactly 41 years old. It was already 15 years old when I started it secondhand in 1930, the year I bought out as a *brûleur*," he continues. "I've changed almost all the vats once and it needs a new smelting tank, but apart from that, it's in perfect shape."

Eau-de-vie, for the French peasants, represents a great deal more than just another remnant of the past quite possibly soon to disappear from their lives. It's a whole institution in itself, a traditional family affair like the small-farm wine harvest and social intercourse. One never sees coffee served in the kitchen of a French farmhouse without a generous *goutte* (literally, drop) poured into the bottom of the cup or taken on the side.

The full, wood-smoked taste of this eau-de-vie has little in common with what can be bought in even the best wineries in France. And apart from just drinking it in small quantities, iters are used throughout the year for making all kinds of fruit liqueurs, from simple *cerises à l'eau-de-vie* to peach "wine."

But for the farmer, eau-de-vie is not just an alcohol intended for consumption. It also has an extensive practical use—often medicinal, as an antiseptic for sterilizing needles before giving an injection to an animal, for instance, or for washing out

the large wooden wine and elder casks before they are filled in the autumn.

Nearly 2 million people in France today still hold the privilege, the right to distill an average of about 20 liters of alcohol a year—tax free. In 23 predominantly rural departments this represents almost one person out of every two. But the French government has long been waging a campaign to suppress the privilege.

In 1959, the French government declared that the rights to distill the alcohol would end with the death of anyone actively farming as of that year. So every year, more and more *brûleurs* disappear. No one who started to farm after 1958 has the right to distill eau-de-vie. "So figure it out," says one farmer, whose eau-de-vie comes from the rights held by his 80-year-old mother. "In five or 10 years you won't find any eau-de-vie at all, except that produced by the U.N.A. (the Union Nationale des Alcistes, the government monopoly) and sold in the supermarkets"—eau-de-vie distilled at 40 or 45 degrees, meaning you buy a lot more water per liter than when Georges Alix distills it at 65 degrees over a wood fire.

The government strategy appears, in fact, to be double-barreled. Not only are new rights prohibited, but the elimination of the *brûleurs* themselves is actively encouraged. Not content to wait until they either die or go out of business for lack of clients, the government actually buys them out by paying noncompetitive prices for the rights to the business. "When I started out," Alix recalls, "there were at least half a dozen *brûleurs* in the county. Now I work a 15-mile radius by myself. I bought the business, so I have the right to sell it, but the government will pay me twice the market price in order to prevent it from being bought by someone else."

At the same time, the government, through the Direction Nationale des Impôts, imposes tight controls on the entire operation. Every citizen's request for distillation must be registered 10 days in ad-

vance, and the strict fraud laws require numerous spot checks throughout the year in order to discourage distillation of even so much as a single liter of eau-de-vie. "And," Alix says, "that's something you just don't take lightly. If you're fined, they make it worth their while."

"Still, I enjoy my work," he continues. "I make somewhere around 300 francs a year. That's almost one day. But in fact, it's even more, because I have to stop during the two or three hard winter months, so I group as many farms as I can."

The distillation process itself is simple. In some areas, notably the Mayenne and the Orne, it was once a common practice for every farmer to burn his own cider. The still is made up of three large vats—all copper. In one the cider is boiled over a wood fire. The vapor winds through the serpentine, a coiled length of pipe placed in a second vat of cold water which serves to cool the vapor and condense it into a liquid. Then, the process is repeated a second time in the third vat to give an even finer distillation. Finally, the eau-de-vie drips (hence the name, *goutte*) through a fine mesh cloth filter into a bucket.

The entire process takes about three to four hours for 220 liters of cider, "all depending on the nature of the firewood, of course," Alix says. Four hours, plus a couple more on the road, say six in all. Paid by the barrel, that means about 80 francs for a day's work.

"I'm 65 years old and the last *brûleur* in the county. Who's going to take over when I retire at the end of the year? No young person will, even if he enjoyed the work as I do, and even if he didn't mind the pain. There's no future in it, no social security, no accident insurance, no paid vacations."

"But then," he adds promptly, "it's just me talking, but who knows, maybe it'll come back some day. In a generation or two. Maybe it'll come back, like lots of things that are disappearing."



Georges Alix, one of the last itinerant distillers, and still.

PEOPLE: Dolphins Seized, Released by U.S.

The U.S. government this week-end confiscated and released into the Gulf of Mexico.

And their owner, John Rolfe, who has a marine park on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls, is less than happy. He is suing the United States for \$3 million. The dolphins were forced down in Texas, en route to Canada, on Saturday. William Stephenson, regional director of the National Marine Fisheries in New Orleans, said that the animals were confiscated because the pilot did not have a U.S. permit to transport them. However, he was allowed to take two other dolphins on to Canada.

A thousand U.S. trial lawyers are in London seeking inspiration as they "study the source of our law tradition." The Trial Lawyers of America is having its first European convention.

Richard Rees, sought for nearly a year for a British armored car robbery in California, has been arrested in Santa Fe, N.M., on federal bank robbery charges. As an indigent, he will have a court-appointed lawyer in his extradition hearing. Rees, 37, told reporters that the way to go through \$400,000 is to "buy a bar and have a party." He told the judge he had 30 cents left. The FBI said it arrested him with \$385.

Gordon Strachan, an aide to H.R. Haldeman when the latter was White House chief of staff for former President Richard Nixon, will be admitted to the bar in Utah. The state's Supreme Court voted 3 to 1 in favor of Strachan's application because he passed the bar examination "and has been recommended by the Utah State Bar as being of good moral character and good standing." He is an attorney.

Strachan was indicted with Haldeman and John Ehrlichman on charges of conspiracy and obstruction of justice in the

Walter Mondale

...testing the

Watergate cover-up.

against him, were dismissed

because he had been granted

total immunity from prosecution

when he testified before

Senate Watergate committee

...

With his usual taste,

President Jimmy Carter has

named Peter Finch, who in

"Paper Moon," Uganda had

just the President's order

other actors who played

about the rescue of

a few similar divine rescues

Finch was the second

actor to be named

to a fatal heart attack

November.

...

Three members of the

Quo were fined \$6,000

in Vienna Monday after

found guilty of resisting

the charge stemmed

May 28 brawl involving

Charles Lanchester, 34,

Dominic Ross, 27, and

John Parfitt, 38—all from

England—at the Vienna

on May 28.

...

Andy McKechnie, owner

of 17's Bar in Paris, has

awarded Paris' Bronze

Bernard Lafay, president

Paris Council, made the

tation at the Hotel de

day.

—SAMUEL JOHNSON

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, JAN. 18, 1977
KOSKOWSKI, RICHARD, WISCONSIN
KOSKOWSKI, RICHARD, WISCONSIN
KOSKOWSKI, RICHARD, WISCONSIN

ANNOUNCEMENTS

PHOTOGRAPHY CLASSES: HARP-
ER'S BAZAAR photographer Bill
Thompson teaches a 12-week
course. "Taking photos" will
be on Feb. 14, 1977. Beginning
Jan. 18, 7-9 p.m. at 1000
N. 1st St., 2nd floor. Fee for
materials, \$10.00. For more
information, call 262-1234.

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AMERICAN CARS, INTERNATIONAL
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